

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

B. R. COWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.]

"HE WHO LOVES NOT HIS COUNTRY CAN LOVE NOTHING."

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POETRY.

From Knickerbocker Magazine.

THE OLD FARMER'S ELEGY.

On a green mossy knoll, by the bank of the brook
That so long and so often has watered his flock,
The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep,
While the waters a low, lulling lullaby keep;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain,
No more shall awake him to labor again.

The blue-bird sings sweet on the gay maple bough,
Its warbling oft cheered him while holding the plough;
And the robins above him hop light on the mould
For he led them with crumbs when the season was cold;
He has plowed his last furrow, &c.

Yon tree that with fragrance is filling the air,
Scented with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair,
By his own hand was planted, and well did he say,
It would live when its planter had mouldered away;
He has plowed his last furrow, &c.

There's the well he dug; with its waters so cold
With its dripping bucket, so mossy and old,
No more from its depth by the patriarch drawn,
For the "pitcher is broken"—the old man is gone;
He has plowed his last furrow, &c.

And the seat where he sat, by his own cottage door,
In the still summer eve, when his labor was o'er,
With his eyes on the moon, and his pipe in his hand,
Dispensing his truths like a sage of the land;
He has plowed his last furrow, &c.

'Twas a gloom giving day when the old farmer died;
The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried;
And the prayers of the just for the rest did ascend,
For they all lost a brother, a man, and a friend;
He has plowed his last furrow, &c.

For upright and honest the old farmer was;
His God he revered, he respected the laws;
Though famished he lived, he has gone where his worth
Willout shine, like pure gold all the dross of the earth;
He has plowed his last furrow, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Chicago Times.

SCENE IN REAL LIFE.

We do not often indulge in the sentimental, but occasionally in our walks our attention is called to events happening before us, which leave an impression upon our minds, and lead us to thoughts and reflections which it is well as all other men should indulge in at times.

We had been on the north side to see an acquaintance at his hotel, and returning by Clark street, found, as is generally the case with a man in a hurry, one of those little busy inventions a steam tug, had passed upon the river with a small fleet of vessels in tow, one of which had been cast off, and had hailed in just west of the bridge. Seeing no hopes of getting to our office for sometime, and knowing that our compositors could not be in any worse temper an hour later than then, we resolved to hear it meekly and find mental occupation by observing what was going on about us. We little expected what did occur.

The vessel we have mentioned had been moored or made fast outside of several canal boats, and as we stood looking at the men upon her, one of them approached a female, who had been crouched upon the dock, and addressing her; pointed to the shore, then to the bridge, and then down toward the thronged busy streets of living, moving, headlong Chicago. She rose, picked up a small bundle, from which she drew forth a coin, which she tendered to the hardy sailor. He refused it, what ever it was, and lending her a hand, helped her from the vessel to the dock, and from the dock up to the bridge. By this time a large crowd of persons thronged the north end of where the bridge would be, if it was always a bridge, and in contemplating the new faces, and the representatives of the various classes there assembled, we had almost forgotten the incident we had related. Our attention was called from a vain endeavor to discover some hopes of a cessation of tug going up and down, and schooners and bridge pulling in and out, by hearing a most audible sob from some one near us. It was not the sob of a child, caused by some sudden change from gaiety to grief, it was the sob of a man, a mature man, filled with a sense of loneliness and despair. It reached other ears than ours. A lady, dressed in a manner which bespoke a wealth that could gratify taste and elegance, and who, like ourselves, was detained at that place, stood near, accompanied by three children, whose desire to get at the extreme edge of the platform, was with great difficulty repressed.

U. S. Arctic Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASE AND ARCTIC.

Return of Dr. Kane and party—Full Details of Kane's Voyage—Loss his Vessel—Perilous Ice and Water Travel.

At 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, says the New York Tribune, the bark Release, in company with the propeller Arctic, hove to off the quarantine, where they were boarded by the health officer and permitted to pass up to the city. The appearance of these vessels coming up the harbor was the cause of considerable excitement on shore, and on the decks of those ships "which they passed in their course—the news having by this time been circulated that Dr. Kane and his party were on board. Many of the steamers plying across the harbor steamed close to them in order to give their passengers an opportunity of welcoming the returning wanderers with cheers were swelled and prolonged until the vessel neared the Battery, abreast of which they moored and now remain.

Our reporters here boarded the vessels, and found Dr. Kane and most of his company on board the Release, in excellent health and spirits. The following narrative of facts may be relied on as a correct statement of the circumstances connected with this expedition:

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASE AND ARCTIC.

The United States Arctic Expedition, composed of the bark Release and the steam brig Arctic, H. J. Hartstein, Lieut. commanding expedition, has arrived. They left New York May 30, 1853, arrived in Leavely, Isle of Disco, Greenland, July 5. Coasted along the shores of Greenland from Holstenburg to lat. 78. 38 N., touching at Leavely, Hare Island, Upernivik, Hukoyt Island, Cape Hatherton, and other places on the coast. Were 28 days boring through the pack in Melville Bay. The ice crossed Davis Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack, which entirely stopped their progress. Thence they proceeded down the Western coast, examining Possession and Pond bays. Were fast in the great middle pack for several days to all appearance, but the winter. Arrived at Leavely on the 10th of September, 1853, after a circumnavigation of the Northern waters as far as the ice would permit, Sept. 13. Found Dr. Kane, (the having abandoned his vessel in the ice), and his associates, excepting those who had died from exposure.

Found at Leavely the Danish brig Mariana, Capt. Amundson, loading for Copenhagen. Sailed from Leavely Sept. 18.

No trace whatever had been discovered of Sir John Franklin's party.

The last winter in the Arctic had been unusually severe, many of the natives having perished from exposure and starvation. Had been compelled to eat their dogs, the extreme cold having prevented the usual hunting expeditions.

The vessels are in tolerably good condition. They have been in collision with icebergs, and severely nipped in the packs.

SUBSTANCE OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Dr. Kane, U. S. Navy, John W. Wilson, Amos Bussell, Dr. J. J. Hayes, Augustus Santos, Henry Goodfellow, George Stephenson, Wm. Morton, Thomas Hickey, Christian Olsen, Jefferson Baker, and Peter Schults.

After some hard and difficult sailing due North, the Advance reached a bay on the North coast of Greenland, the headland of which is in lat. 78 deg. 50'. They entered this bay on the 10th of September, 1853, and there the ice surrounded the brig and set her fast. At this point the company commenced their search for Sir John Franklin.

The winter was of a degree of severity never before recorded. Whisky froze. The thermometer sank to 90 deg. below zero. The sun was absent one hundred and twenty days astronomically, and really, owing to the elevation of the hills, there were one hundred and thirty days of darkness. This, therefore, must be further north than the company of any expedition have ever before wintered.

It was a time of extreme hardship. The chief enemy was tetanus, or lockjaw, caused by the severe cold. The scurvy was easily subdued.

The coast of Greenland was explored to a point where it entirely faces the north, and the progress of the coast towards the Atlantic followed until the immense glacier of icebergs arrested the progress of these daring adventurers. One glacier was followed along its base a distance of eighty miles, where it was discovered to cement Greenland to an unexplored and hitherto undiscovered continent running to the north.

The party surveyed the entire shores of Smith Sound, which is believed to be a gulf or bay.

A new channel was discovered tending due north entirely free from ice and opening into the Polar sea.

The discovery of the Polar sea is regarded by Dr. Kane as one of the most important and interesting results of the expedition.

The zone of ice extended in one solid mass southward, so that it became evident that the Advance could not be liberated. Under these circumstances Dr. Kane volunteered a communication with the English at Lancaster Sound. He made his journey with the volunteers in an open whale boat, but found solid ice to the southward. By this time the second winter set in. It found them with abundant provisions, but destitute of anti-scorbutics and deficient in fuel. At this juncture, unable to pursue navigation, they adopted the habits of the Esquimaux. They returned to the brig, which they enveloped in moss. They organized a hunting expedition, and lived on raw meat. The winter was so severe and this diet so unwholesome, that at one time the whole crew, except two, were upon their backs with the scurvy.

Three of their brave comrades died at this depressing season. Dr. Kane mentioned to us this circumstance with evident emotion, for said he,

"I feel great distress at the loss of our three comrades. We were all companions together in this enterprise, and had become good friends."

Two of the deceased died of lockjaw, and one of abscess following amputation. Their names are:

CHRISTIAN OLSEN,
Acting Carpenter to the Expedition.
JEFFERSON BAKER,
and
PETER SCHUBERT,
Sergeant.

Several amputations were performed—the toes of those who had not been north before being first bitten.

Finding that liberation was impossible, and that no expedition in search of them could penetrate the ice in time to avoid a third winter, Dr. Kane determined as the only means of safety, to abandon the brig and travel to the south by alternately traveling in sledges and on foot. The sick were conveyed in dog sleds under the immediate care of Dr. Kane in person, who attended to them with all the assiduity of his generous nature. The distance traveled was nearly one thousand four hundred miles, three hundred and sixteen of which was performed in dog sleds and the balance in boats. It was a period of great exposure and suffering. The party sustained themselves entirely by their guns.

On the 10th of August, 1855, the party entered the Danish settlements and took passage in the Danish brig Mary Ann, bound for England. They touched at Disco on the 9th of September last, where they were happily met by the expedition under command of Captain Hartstein. Dr. Kane immediately withdrew his contract for passage in the Mary Ann, and proceeded home by the vessels as above described.

Captain Hartstein said that he had with difficulty found his way into Melville Bay, and found Smith sound clothed with ice. He had learned of the Esquimaux of the departure of Dr. Kane. He then returned and met Dr. Kane at Disco, just twenty hours previous to the time fixed upon for the departure of the Mary Ann for England.

This expedition has traveled in a lower temperature than has ever before been attempted: minus 46 deg., and in one case 57 deg. below was borne by the party in the field.

INCIDENTS, &c. OF KANE EXPEDITION—ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.

The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expedition from the south could reach the party in time to prevent the imprisonment of the third winter, which, with their deficiency of fuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig and attempt to escape to the South by boat and sledges. In accordance with this view they left the brig on the 17th May, the temperature at that time being 5 deg. below zero. They crossed a belt of ice 81 miles in diameter, dragging their boats behind them and carrying four of their sick comrades by means of a dog sledge. After a travel of 316 miles, with thirty one days of constant exposure, they reached Cape Alexander and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no provisions being carried in the boats except powder, bread-stuffs and tallow. From Cape Alexander they traveled southward, sometimes over water, shooting either ducks or seal and collecting enough eggs to keep the party in good condition. At Cape York they burned up their spare boat and sledges, for fuel, and left the coast, putting out into the open sea of Melville bay, and steered for the North Danish settlement of Greenland. Here they providentially landed on the 16th of August, in vigorous health, after a travel of 1200 miles, and 81 days of constant exposure. From Upernivik the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish sailing vessel for England. By great good fortune they touched at Disco, where they were met by Hartstein's expedition. The expedition had found the ice in Smith's sound unbroken, but having communicated with the Esquimaux had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane and retraced their steps.

THE CREW OF THE RELEASE.

Among the crew of the bark Release there was considerable self-gratulation on the safe return of the expedition, many of them stating that at various periods during their absence they had given up all hope of ever seeing their home again. As a general rule, the sailors connected with this expedition are a much superior class of men to those usually found in their positions, and many of them expressed opinions concerning the action of the Government.

THE LAND TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF THIS CHANNEL has been charted as high as 38 deg. 30'. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

THE WINTER OF 1854-55.

The extreme severity of the previous season made it evident that the brig could not be liberated before the winter set in. She was first imprisoned in a large field of ice. The provisions, though abundant, were not calculated to resist scurvy, and the fuel, owing to the emergency of the present winter was deficient in quantity. Under these circumstances Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers made an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster sound, in hopes of meeting the English expeditions, and thus giving relief to his associates. They passed in an open boat over the track of Baffin's travel, riding on a heavy gale. They found an unwaterproofed barrier of ice, extending in one great horse-shoe from Jones' to Murchison's sounds, and were forced after various escapes to return to the brig.

During the winter which ensued they adopted the habits of the Esquimaux—living upon raw walrus meat and surrounding themselves by walls of moss. In spite of these precautions the scurvy advanced with steady progress, but by the aid of a single team of dogs Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of Esquimaux, seventy miles to the southward, and by organizing a hunt, relieved the party.

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use of two tons by the frost in their service. Thus Toodles had accumulated claims on their gratitude, and for a long time they hesitated before sacrificing him. But although the ties of friendship are hard to break, the calls of a hungry stomach will not be satisfied with sentiment, and consequently Toodles was doomed. The pie of was already loaded and the stew pan prepared which was to convert the chubby body of Toodles into a savory ragout, when, providential interference of one of the party made his appearance with a seal which he had just succeeded in capturing.

The appearance of a numerous herd of seal in that vicinity, prevented a recurrence of actual starvation, and thus Toodles was saved.

ATTAINMENT OF THE NAVIGATORS.

A northern latitude is eminently conducive to development of hair and fat. At least the examples of its effects in the persons of the returned Arctic navigators would lead us to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no hair had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from these shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself had a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence in the frigid zone. His little body was wrapped in multitudinous layers of flannels and skins and over all was drawn a tight worsted shirt, so that his person was of almost Falstaffian proportions. The doctor looked quite fleshy in the face, and altogether his Arctic sojourn seemed to agree with him. Between the doctor and his men an almost fatherly feeling seemed to exist; they looking up to him with pride and veneration, feelings which he returned by an affection for them that was truly paternal. At an early moment after anchoring, Dr. Kane, Lieutenant Hartstein, Doctor Kane's officers and several of his men, went on shore, accompanied by their numerous friends, who had already put off to the ship to welcome them home.

The vessels are in good trim, staunch and ready for another tussle with the elements; no doubt for the present they will be laid up in ordinary. We observed numerous articles of Esquimaux manufacture on board; among them ladies' seal skin breeches, elegant leggings and moccasins that looked externally big enough for a giant, so small on the inside that only a very delicate foot could don them. But we must draw to a close, and take another occasion for a minute examination of the curiosities.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS.

1. Greenland has been followed and charted by Dr. Kane toward the Atlantic with a coast line pulsating due north, until a stupendous glacier absolutely checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice five hundred feet high, a butting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic. It is an effective barrier to all further exploration.

This glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling bergs, was followed out to sea by means of sledges; the party rafting themselves across open water spaces on masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a new northern land. This glacier is, we believe, the largest ever discovered by any navigator.

2. This new land thus cemented to Greenland by protruding ice was named Washington. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland bears the name of Mr. Peabody of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. This icy connection of the old and new world seems to us a feature of romantic interest.

3. The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith sound has been effected and its shores completely charted. But the real discovery of the expedition is the open Polar Sea. The channel leading to these was entirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was rendered more remarkably by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane as expressed to the Geographical Society before his departure. The lashings of the surf against the frozen beach of ice was impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed speak of the matter as one of peculiar interest. An area of three thousand square miles has been seen entirely free from ice. This channel has been named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the United States Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

4. The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 38 deg. 30'. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

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At one time every man of the expedition except Dr. Kane and Mr. Bussell was confined to bunk with scurvy, but by a providential interposition the party escaped without a death.

Col. HARRIS, of the Ohio Cultivator,

who delivered the address at our late Fair, writes as follows of our county:

VISITS TO KNOX & BELMONT.

The first week in October we spent in looking about among the farmers of Knox & Belmont, and intervening counties. Of the farms which drew us out on this travel, is not necessary to speak in detail. They were like all other such farms, in which a good many people showed a good many fine things, and every one of these good many exhibitors thought his or her fine things a good deal better than any body else's fine things. So one part went home chuckling themselves because they had got the prizes, and the other part consoling themselves by thinking that they themselves deserved to have the prizes, and what with a wholesome self-esteem and a good margin left for the fallibility of the judges, nobody was very much hurt or flattered. Of one peculiarity however we will make no note. Belmont can turn out as fine a show of horses as most of her sister counties, and one other thing: The half blooded Quaker girls of Belmont, are as hale and happy looking as we see any where. There must be vigor in the breezes that blow over those green hills, to make such hearty looking people.

In all this ramble we made careful observation and inquiry of the next wheat crop. From what we saw, it is evident there is but a small breadth being put in this fall. Very much of the stubble land is still untouched by the plow. The corn is mostly in shock upon the ground, and but little of the corn ground put in wheat. This is more observable in Licking, Knox, Muskingum and Guernsey, than in the region of Belmont, where we saw many fine fields, but mostly just coming up, and some farmers are still waiting for a good time to sow. This narrow breadth and late sowing, make the next year's wheat crop rather problematical in those parts. How far these remarks apply to other quarters we can only conjecture, though the same hindrances are likely to have operated elsewhere. In this region the cause is two fold: 1st, the wheat weather has prevented the use of the plough, and 2d, the failure of the wheat crop in previous years has determined many farmers to turn their attention more to grazing, and less to grain growing. The corn crop has ripened well, and is heavy. The full cased shocks of Belmont will rival any to be seen this year in the Scioto Valley.

On arriving at Mt. Vernon, we took a scramble of five miles over the hills, with our excellent friend, LOUIS ANDREWS, President of Kenyon College, to his home in Gambier. And such a lovely place is Gambier! Perched upon a high, narrow table, in the midst of hills, glens and valleys—a very gem upon the bosom of the green earth. Most of the inhabitants of this village are in some way connected with the literary institutions. The public buildings are of the most substantial and tasteful order. Bexley Hall, in particular, is a master piece of Elizabethan architecture. There is a large tract of land belonging to this institution, some of which is for sale. It is proposed to select and reserve a parcel for an experimental farm, in the hope that an Agricultural Professorship may come day be endowed in Kenyon College, a very wholesome idea, by the way, which President Andrews is cherishing like a sensible, practical man as he is. We saw much to admire about Gambier, but of this was not the ushering of a host of young men for morning and evening prayers, into the cellar kitchen of Rose Chapel, where every thing else is so free and expansive, we cannot see the necessity for these subterranean devotions; besides, we do not believe in cellar kitchens, except to make soap in. We would rather have the prayers under those magnificent oaks, with the blue dome above, and the very picture of Beauty around, inspiring Love and Reverence for the Great Maker of them and us.

We were surprised at the price for which farming lands sell in the eastern part of the State. A farm was shown us in passing, several miles from St. Clairsville, which had been sold recently for over \$70 an acre. The buildings were nothing extraordinary. But those limestone hills have got the backbone in them. We should guess that the opening of the Central Ohio Railroad through this region, has something to do with the enhanced price of the lands. All together, we made a very pleasant week of it, and are indebted to many of our Cultivator friends, for many kind attentions.—Ohio Cultivator.

A CONTENT.—Near the end of his days, the licentious Byron wrote the following lines:

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The bowers and fruit of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the woe
Are mine alone."

Near the end of his days, Paul, the aged, wrote to a young minister whom he greatly loved, as follows:—"I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life, which the righteous Judge shall give me at that day." Is there not a difference between him that serveth Him not! All experience, as well as conscience, answers, Yes!

The Buffalo Republican gives utterance to the following truthful statement:—"In this country no young man need be unemployed. Wealth and respectability are conditions to which he may attain. He has no right to be idle; he has no right to be ignorant; he has no time to be vicious; and, generally speaking, no man has a right to be poor."

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The Cleveland "Pisidealer," a through-going Democratic paper, supporting the reelection of Gov. MEDILL, publishes in its number of the 5th instant the subjoined correspondence from Washington.

"Governor Shannon to be Removed."

"WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 2, 1855.

"EDITORS PLEASANT: I